

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Persons about leaving the City during the summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or getting their address at the Publication Office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sts. opposite the City Hall. Price 20 cents a month, payable in advance.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE by the Hibernia will be found in this morning's Tribune. It is interesting if not of absorbing consequence. The Spanish government finds fault with our not stopping the expedition of Lopez, forgetting that espionage and a secret police do not form part of our political system. The British Ministry have carried a tolerable majority in the House of Commons on the Greek Question. A cowardly miscreant has assaulted Queen Victoria with a cane, but did not hurt her. Louis Napoleon has got his three millions of francs and can pay off his debts and make new ones. Louis Philippe is better. Secret Societies and conspiracies are discovered at Paris and elsewhere. Another Union is proposed in Germany, based on the principle of Free-Trade, Hanover being its center. It is rumored that the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Austria will be the occasion of a general amnesty. In Italy all goes badly. An awful accident has happened at Benares, India; a thousand persons have been killed by the explosion of a large quantity of powder.

The outward voyage of the Atlantic will be quite as much the subject of popular discussion in this country as anything else contained in our dispatch. It is spoken of in some detail in another part of this paper.

## The Great Calamity.

From the Editor.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 10, 1850.

The first news of Gen. Taylor's illness reached this city last evening; and when I saw the dispatch of six o'clock, announcing that his life was despaired of, I knew that the worst was at hand. It was 10 this morning before his death was known here, and the general gloom bespoke the common consciousness of a National disaster. Our Free School Convention, though large, has been held as if under a pall, and so must be to the end.

I never spoke nor wrote to Gen. Taylor, nor sought his acquaintance in any way. To the extent of my ability and industry, I opposed to the last his selection as the Whig candidate for President. I believed that his education and political knowledge were not such as that office required, and that one serious consequence of his selection would be an inflammation of the youthful passion for Military achievement and renown which is one of the chief perils of our Republic. That he was patriotic, brave, upright and naturally sagacious, I did not doubt; that his heart was generous, kind and true, who ever doubted? That he has done better as President than was anticipated, I think, a very general conviction. Peace to the ashes, honor to the memory of the just and good man!

He has been taken from us at a fearful crisis in our Nation's history—a crisis which he was preeminently fitted and seemed providentially designated to brave and master. For months, disunion has been hatching its plots in the National Metropolis, and quietly weaving its traitorous webs over the South and South-west. There are sixty men to-day in Congress who mean to live under no government not devoted to the extension and fortification of Human Slavery; and, despairing of shaping our Government to their further use, their hearts are set on the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy on its ruins. The only man at the mention of whose name they quailed was Zachary Taylor. He was their chief antagonist no less by instinct than by position. A slaveholder himself, he yet held that Slavery could not rightfully be and ought not to be extended to new realms. A soldier of the Nation through almost his whole active life, knowing himself honored and beloved by the Nation, he loved the Union with a fervency and single-hearted devotion which it is but just to the officers of our Army and Navy to say is their universal passion. Against any array of treason and nullification, he would have poured out his blood with joy; and well the plotters knew it! They dreaded more his personal opposition to their contemplated foray on New-Mexico than all the force which the Government can muster there; they knew that a simple Proclamation bearing his signature and denouncing the employment of force against New-Mexico by Texas would paralyze their efforts to raise troops throughout the South, while to the New-Mexicans themselves,

That Proclamation I was anxiously and hopefully expecting, and would not long have expected in vain but for this most unlooked-for catastrophe. God is above all; yet to our human apprehension it seems that there never was a time since Washington's first term when the death of a President would have been so appalling a calamity. It will be mercy scarcely less than a miracle if the horrors of civil war shall yet be averted.

Mr. FILLMORE is a wise and pure statesman—cautious, conservative, and devoted to the public weal. His knowledge of public affairs is far more extensive and complete than Gen. Taylor's; his principles equally sound, National and benevolent. Yet the difference in power and position between an elected and a substituted President is immense; and the difficulties of the Presiden-

tial station have been fearfully increased and complicated by the change. Men who dare not wag their tongues against Gen. Taylor will assail Mr. Fillmore as a traitor and vote his impeachment within six months for doing precisely as they know Gen. Taylor would have done if still living. The new President deserves and should receive the heartfelt sympathy and support of every patriot, and especially of every Whig. That he will nobly sustain his new responsibilities, and be well sustained in their discharge, must be the fervent hope of every generous heart, as it is that of

## For California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING the XXXIVth number of *The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*. It will contain all the latest Foreign and Domestic News, full particulars of the Death of Gen. Taylor, Congressional Proceedings, Marriages and Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders to-day to prevent disappointment. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, sixpence.

**The Prospects of Nicaragua.**  
The departure of the steamer Director, yesterday, for the navigation of the San Juan River, in connection with the steamer Nicaragua, which will ply upon the lake of that name, marks the beginning of a new era in the condition of Central America. The preparations for establishing a regular communication from sea to sea, are now nearly completed, and within a few months part of the current which now floods the Isthmus with its semioceanic ebb and flow will give new vitality to the decaying towns of Nicaragua and San Salvador.

The first route will be that from San Juan on the Gulf side to the Bay of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. The Director, which is a boat of 120 tons burden and calculated to carry 400 passengers, will run from the port of San Juan to the Castillo Viejo, a distance of 50 miles. Here she will be met by the Nicaragua, (the quondam Orus), which will convey travelers to the ancient city of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, and within 15 miles of the Pacific. This route we have already described. The carriages for the last part of it are now being made in Newark, N.J. The elevation to be overcome by the road is but 1,000 feet. It is probable, however, that in the beginning of the enterprise the port of Realejo will be made the terminus of the line on the Pacific side. Howard & Son's steamers, as well as those of Law's line, on the Pacific side, will hereafter touch at Realejo, and the ships of the former company, on this side, will run to San Juan, where they will conduct with the river steamers of the Nicaragua company. It is expected that the line through to San Francisco will be in operation in about two months, when the voyage to California will be shortened by about six days.

The next advance on this undertaking will be the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, which is now in a fair way of being started, at least. Mr. E. G. EQUITER, our Chargé to Central America, who is now in this City, devoted much attention to this subject during his residence in Nicaragua. He brings back the most complete set of maps and drawings of the ground over which the canal will pass that we have ever seen—Among these is a panorama of the country between Lake Monagua and the Pacific at Realejo—a rich, green level of 45 miles in length, the fine old City of Leon seated amid its gardens, nearly midway between the two waters. The elevation to be overcome is only 73 feet, and the cutting of this depth would be little more than half a mile in extent. The preferable route, however, appears to be that leading northward from Lake Monagua to the Estero Real, an estuary or inlet from the Gulf of Fonseca. Here, the line of canal would be the same length as the Realejo, while the higher elevation is but 50 feet. Another marked advantage is, that while the harbor of Realejo, though secure, is quite small, the Gulf of Fonseca would float the navies of the world. Its entrance from the sea is guarded by two lofty volcanoes, between which rise three island cones from the water, leaving deep channels between. Inside of these opens the spacious gulf in the center of which—another volcanic cone—rises the Island of Tigre, about which so much has been said of late. The station of this island, as commanding the finest harbor of Central America, and the probable terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal, gave it a political value which was perhaps not generally understood.

The route of the canal will soon be permanently located. The schooner enterprise sails from this port to-morrow, for San Juan, carrying out a corps of Engineers, fourteen in number, at the head of whom is Mr. CHILDS, formerly Chief Engineer of this State. The schooner takes out large supplies of provisions, implements, &c. for the use of the Company. We shall wait with interest their report determining the location of this, the grand enterprise of the age—next to the Overland Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SQUIER also brings with him a number of drawings of the ancient Indian idols, which he found on the islands of Zapatera and Momotombia, in the Lake of Managua. The figures are of black basalt, from six to ten feet in height, and appear to be of a type very different from those found by Mr. Stephens in the ruins of Copan. Some of them were transported to Realejo, with infinite labor, and there shipped by Mr. Squier for the United States. Two or three of them have already reached this port, and are now on their way to Washington. A further exploration of the country would develop many rich antiquarian treasures, and we hope Mr. Squier will find sufficient time, in the intervals of his diplomatic labors, to undertake it.

The Courier and Enquirer, having said that the drift of the new Prussian Law on the Press is right and its principle valid, and having justified the arbitrary suppression of newspapers without Judge or Jury, now charges us with falsehood for finding therein a denial of the great principle of the freedom of printing. The Courier is in favor of a law which authorizes every Postmaster to refuse to transmit any newspaper whose opinions do not suit him or the Government that employs him, and yet has the assurance or the innocence to talk of itself as believing in or attached to the Liberty of the Press! It is in favor of a law one of whose earlier provisions is that a man must pay a considerable sum of money before he can be allowed to publish a paper at all, and yet quotes from John Milton's Speech for Unlicensed Printing! And not content with these palpable absurdities it accuses *The Tribune* of being a reckless anarchist, contending for license instead of liberty, seeking the abolition of everything that can check the utterance of licentious and corrupting publications. We repel this accusation. What we contend for is a principle, what we insist on is Law, and Law framed for the protection of Liberty, not merely its regulation; what we protest against now and forever is arbitrary and despotic power exercised against an intelligent people living under the pretended guarantee of a free constitution.

But as *The Courier* has had luck in the com-

parison of principles let us give it an example. We loathe *The Daily Scavenger* from the bottom of our souls; we detest alike its motives and its influence; but yet if we see it arbitrarily and violently assailed, whether by a mob or the Government or any of its officers, we shall raise our voice in indignation against the outrage quite as earnestly and unhesitatingly as if it were the Courier and Enquirer. For we should behold as the subject of that wrong not the soul, venal, lying, contemptible sheet, but a great and sacred principle. That principle is just as sacred in Prussia and in France as elsewhere. This, however, *The Courier* cannot understand. Provided that the outrage be committed under a lying pretense of care for public morals but in reality from fear of ungrateful truths, or, as John Milton says, of the "coming reformation," by a King and his Ministers, or the Nephew of Napoleon and his, it is all right, and we are reckless anarchists for maintaining the contrary!

**ANNUAL MEETING OF MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO.**—At the Annual Meeting of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. held on the 11th July, at the Company's Office, William M. Swain, Esq. of Philadelphia, was elected President of the Company; George H. Hart, Treasurer; A. R. Corbin, Secretary; and Amos Kendall, B. B. French, A. S. Abell, M. Canby, Joseph Salter and R. M. Hoe, Directors.

**THE FREE SCHOOL CONVENTION.**—In consequence of an interruption of the Western telegraph line, we have no report of yesterday's proceedings of the Free School Convention at Syracuse.

**SECRETARY CLAYTON AND SENATOR BELL** are both seriously ill at Washington.

**WE RECEIVED NO MAIL** South of Baltimore last evening.

**BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.**

**The Cabinet.**

Special Dispatch to *The Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

In the formation of the new Cabinet it is said that the Secretary of the Home Department will be taken from Indiana, probably Hon. CALVIN B. SMITH or Hon. MR. THOMPSON. Yours, S.

Another correspondent says: We learn from good authority that there will be no change in the Cabinet. Meanwhile, Secretary Clayton continues ill, though not seriously.

**The Nominations before the Senate.**—The Cabinet Changes, &c.

By *Bain's Telegraph*, as received to *The Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

The unconfirmed budget of nominations before the Senate all go back for the consideration of the President. There is consequently great concern among the nominees.

A Pennsylvania Whig delegation have called on the President in a body, urging the continuance of Mr. Meredith in the Cabinet, but it is thought Mr. McKennan will be too strong for them.

Mr. Collector Maxwell and Mr. Corporation Attorney Davies are here; also J. P. Kennedy of Maryland, supposed with a banking for Reverly Johnson's place.

**Washington Affairs.**—Mr. Webster, &c. &c.

By *Telegraph* to *The Tribune* exclusively.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Dr. Thos. M. Foote, formerly of the *Buffalo Advertiser*, now Chargé to Bogota, will be Editor of the official organ.

Daniel Webster will be Secretary of State, unless he changes his mind.

Chas. Gibbons of Philadelphia, has some chance to be in the Cabinet. An entire new Cabinet will be formed.

**From Santa Fe.**—Death of Lieut. Mason, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 11.

Santa Fe dates to 12th June, received at St. Louis, leave no doubt that the State Government is organized before this time. The Election for the State took place on the 26th ult.

Lieut. Mason was drowned on the 22d of May in the Rio Grande.

The Utah Indians have forwarded Mrs. White's child, alive to the Apache Indians, in whose hands it now is.

**The Public Printing.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The contractors will be stopped from printing to-morrow. Some documents which they have printed are so badly executed that the work has been refused by the government. Yours, &c.

**Powder-Mill Explosion.**

Boston, Thursday, July 11.

Whipple's Powder-Mill at Exeter, N. H. exploded yesterday, killing instantly Charles R. Smith, whose body was blown into fragments. The explosion was heard 30 miles.

**Fire in Baltimore.**—S. S. Prentiss-Salafide.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 11.

A fire broke out in this city this afternoon, which consumed three houses on Scott-st.

The New-Orleans Picayune confirms the death of Prentiss on the 1st inst.

M. Vigneaud, Treasurer of the New-Orleans Theater, committed suicide on the 3d.

**Deaths of the Baltimore City Council.**

Baltimore, Thursday, July 11.

The City Council passed resolutions to shroud the City Hall on to-morrow, and have agreed to attend the funeral of the President in a body.

Several Temperance Societies are also going. A large number of the military and of our citizens will attend the President's funeral.

**Cholera at the West and Southwest.**

The Cholera continues to rage in Cincinnati, though we have no later particulars by mail. At Nashville it is on the increase. On the 21st inst. there were 18 interments; 14 of Cholera. On the 3d there were 28 deaths from Cholera. At the penitentiary there had been 5 deaths; the other cases, 20 in number, were convalescent. On the north side of the river, in the Edgefield neighborhood, there were thirty odd deaths from the 30th of June to the 3d of July; 16 to 18 being negroes. In St. Louis, during the week ending July 3, there were 68 deaths of Cholera. The reports of the Cholera in Chicago are contradicted by the *Chicago Journal* of the 6th inst. which says the health of the city never was better, and there are no cases of Cholera.

The *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the 9th states that several fatal cases of Cholera had occurred in that city—all strangers who had just arrived in town.

**Later.**—By *Telegraph*.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 7.

The deaths by Cholera on Thursday, 4th inst. reached 21, and on yesterday 16.

A few deaths have occurred here from spasmodic disease.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 6.

The deaths during the last 24 hours number 67 including 27 by Cholera.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. George W. Sayorg, a highly respectable citizen of this city, who returned from Mobile to his residence here on Monday, died of Cholera this morning. Two other fatal cases of Cholera were reported in Birmingham last night. No cases have occurred among our resident citizens, all have been brought from below. The city is considered very healthy.

Four feet of water in the River and still falling.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

SPLENDID PASSAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Spain Dissatisfied with our Government.

ASSAULT ON QUEEN VICTORIA.

BRITISH MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Louis Napoleon's Salary Increased.

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN INDIA.

A THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED!

COTTON ADVANCED.

AMERICAN FUNDS QUIET.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Dates from Liverpool to June 30, London 29th, Paris 25th.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE TRIBUNE,

OVER THE

Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick &amp; Maine Lines,

TO PORTLAND,

AND THENCE OVER

Bain's Merchants' Line to New-York.

HALF TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Thursday Morning, July 11.

The Hibernia arrived at 6 o'clock this morning,

and sailed at 7½ o'clock—wind S. E.

The Passage of the Atlantic.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock

Wednesday morning, June 27, making the passage

in 10 days and 16 hours. She took the whole town

by surprise. Her log is published, from which it

appears that, during the six last days of her voy-

age, she accomplished a greater distance than any

other steamer effort has ever done. On the 24th,

with a head wind, she ran 319 miles in 24 hours—

She was advertised to leave on the 10th inst. and

will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves

for Boston on the 13th.

The passengers by the Atlantic have published

a Card, in which they bestow the highest praise to

the sea and other qualities of that noble steamer,

and to Capt. West and his assistants for their uniform

vigilance and kindness.

The Spanish Government Excited.

It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm

discussion with the Ambassador of the United

States, in which he expressed the astonishment

and regret of the Spanish Government that the

Government of the United States had not prevented

the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in

the States, but had allowed it to depart with the

object of attacking Cuba.

It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has

addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington,

embodying the views of the Spanish Government,

and that this note is not written in a very amicable

spirit.

Assault on the Queen.

The chief feature of the news of the week is the

debate in the House of Commons relative to the

policy of the Ministry on the Greek question, and

the committing of the cowardly assault on the

Queen by a man named Pardo, formerly an officer

in the Tenth Dragoons. The offense was committed

against Her Majesty in the following manner: Her

Majesty after 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Her

Majesty was leaving Cambridge House in company

with Prince Albert, when from among the crowd

assembled to witness her departure a man walked

out with a walking cane in his hand and made an

assault on the person of Her Majesty. He struck

her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately

his blows took no effect beyond a demotion of

her bonnet. The Queen appeared at the Italian

Opera the same evening, where she was greeted

with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The

miscreant has been taken into custody and has

undergone an examination, at which he appeared

perfectly sane, and it is said that he has been

living in good circumstances.

Ministry Sustained.

On Monday night Mr. Roebuck brought forward

his condemnatory motion relative to the policy of

the Government on the Greek question. An ex-

citing and very able debate was kept up every suc-

cessive night, with varied success to both parties,

till Friday, when a division was ordered, and re-

sulted in a majority of 46 for Ministers, in a House

of 584. This vote is said not to be a fair index of

the state of public feeling in England, as the deep

intrigues are on foot to compel the present Min-

istry to resign. Lord Palmerston's speech in vin-

dication of his conduct is said to have been espe-

cially brilliant. According to Mr. Gladstone, from

the dark of one day to the dawn of another day,

he made a gigantic intellectual and physical effort.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's salary increased.

The bill for the increase of the President's salary

was finally voted on, on Monday. It, in effect,

confirms the demands made by the President and

reinstated by the Special Committee. The measure

was carried by the same number of a majority of

46 as has retained the English Ministry in power

for a short time longer. The President's friend,

Gen. Changarnier, made a speech on the debate,

which, it is said, was so brilliant, as to produce

great effect upon the favoring members of the As-

sembly. On Monday, in the *Constitutionnel*, the

President modestly accepted the bill in the name

of the French Republic, and himself, as the united

expression of the French will in the appreciation

of his services. The Government look upon the

carrying of this bill as a great victory, and the

friends of order are congratulating themselves

upon the feeling which has been displayed.

The Greek Question Settled.

Gen. Lahl to announced to the Assembly on

Monday, the conclusion of the favorable negotia-

tions with England respecting the Greek affair.

He said, the Government of the Republic hopes it

will be evident to all that from the first to the last

act of long negotiation, its conduct was only in-

spired by the sentiment of national dignity, by a

spirit of conciliation, and a desire of maintaining

general peace.

This communication was received with loud ap-

plause on the right.

Secret Society—Conspiracy.

The Government has discovered another secret

society in Paris. Twenty seven persons have been

arrested, and all of them have proved to be disch-

arged of insurrection.

The conspiracy discovered at Oran, in Algeria, is